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ONE CENT In Greater New York, | Fleewhere

BRITISH OPEN WIDE FRONT; REACH ST. QUENTIN CANAL; GERMAN PLANES CAPTURE 2,000 PRISONERS

Haig's Men Take Two More Villages South of

Arras.

4 MILE FRONT DRIVE

Outer Defences of "Wotan" Line Believed to Be Attained.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL

French Hammer Teuton Lines and Prepare for New Offensive.

LONDON, April 24 .- At the close of two days fighting, which observers call fercest seen in the war, the British m the Arras front not only had held gainst innumerable counter attacks every important position gained yesterlay, but had advanced at various points on a four mile front south of the Scarpe. Simultaneously, south of the Arras front, a separate night attack turned the

Germans out of their trenches on a wide front, gave the British the two villages of Villers-Plouich and Beaucamp and. most important of all, reached the western bank of the St. Quentin canal. Ir the two days fighting more than 2,000 prisoners already are known to have been captured and there are more un-

the British only a few hundred yards Imperial German War Office statement of the willages of Fontaine-les-Croisissued London War Office statement of the will be an unfriendly demonstration by with the vinages of Fontaine-ies-Croi-silles and Cherisy, outer defences of the Wotan line at the point of its junction with the main Hindenburg line near Queant. More ground beyond the Monchy ridge was gained, and near Roeux, on the Scarpe, the British progressed. Two violent German efforts to recap-ture Gayrelle, north of the Scarpe, were

ture Gavrelle, north of the Scarpe, were completely frustrated by the British artillery, machine guns and rifle fire. The first was made during the morning, the

Reaching of the Canal. .

eld Marshal Haig's troops reached t. Quentin Canal near Vendhuille, we miles west of the railroad junc-of Le Catelet, midpoint between St. only two miles west of the railroad junction of Le Catelet, midpoint between St. Quentin and Cambral. It has been surmised by military writers here that the canal for some distance formed a part of the main Hindenburg system. The Germans are said to have destroyed the sluices. The two villages taken were allessed to very strong drum fire. Soon afterward British attacking troops, often and working the artillery battle increased to very strong drum fire. Soon afterward British attacking troops, often day morning steaming between Blanken-

notable feature of Monday's fighting was that the British aviators had my a single day. Aggressively carrying into the enemy's country they brought down forty German machines, and only two British machines are missng. This is an unprecedented record. Our airplanes attacked the enemy's with striking success," says the official statement, "going far behind the enemy's

lines and bombing his railways, dumps and airdromes and compelling him to give battle. tre making at Arras what seems to be the most desperate stand in the war. ind brought up many batteries of extra In fact Reuter's correspondent.

is unavailable elsewhere

se defeated and broken by hard fighting ustified some doubt as to whether they yould stand further hard fighting. They risinly are doing it now and accepting attle in the open. So far we have snined a good deal and lost nothing shown a complete recklessness in eneating counter attacks in mass without regard to the cost, which must be

Marshal Haig's Report.

Pield Marshal Halg's report to-night along the same lines. The fighting as "of an exceptionally flerce nature." he says. "Not only were frequent hosenemy who succeeded in penetrating our took prisoners from four German di-

fighting to-day was not quite so flerce, the War Office reports, except where the Germans made their counter

The German official statement issued to-night, and following the grandlose announcement issued during the day, which is considered here one of the nost remarkable ever issued by the German War Office, says nothing of the result of any of to-day's battles, but adds that "reports from the troops unanimously confirm that yesterday's uses of the English were unprece-

onlinues in tremendous force, prepar-ig for the time when it shall be the the French to strike. the Chemin des Dames, south of Laon, and from that region four German 4 inch howitzers were brought in as trophies. Otherwise the only events reported are a part of the process of setling down in the new positions and making ready for another attack

Official Statements.

The official statements follow. British Night Statement-Further formation received regarding Monhas a hattle shows that the fighting has of an exceptionally flerce nature. Seven German divisions were engaged on the front from Croisiles to Gav-

Continued on Fourth Page.

Vorwaerts Urges Peace Without Indemnity

LONDON, April 24.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

The Berlin Vorwaerts to-day publishes an article urging the German Government to declare before the whole world that peace-must be reached without the sacrifice of territory by any belligerent or the payment of any war

indemnity. "The Vorwaerts adds that Germany must immediately bind herself to this programme. An agreement with the enemy, it continues, will not be reached immediately, but the negotiations would be bound to bring about an agreement later.

"The Vorwaerts concludes by saying it believes the Entente Governments will soon show an increasing desire for

COPENHAGEN, via London, April 24.-The National Tidende says it learns that the German Ministers in neutral states, including Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Minister to Denmark, have gone to Berlin to participate in a conference of the Bundesrat on questions connected with Germany's submarine warfare.

REDS MARCH ON BERLIN CLAIMS U. S. EMBASSY BRITISH DEFEAT

Against America by Petro-

grad Anarchists.

AIRMEN SHELL 5 WARSHIPS.

tered and were attacked by the two re-

sance machine as entering Zecbrugge

KILLED IN AIR FIGHT

South Orange Aviator Falls

Battling for France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

Ronald Wood Hoskier of South Orange

a fight with a German aviator, falling

600 yards within the French lines near

Panis, April 24.—The American esca-

J., was brought to his death during

Hoskier was one of an American fam-

lly all of whom are active in war work for the Allies. He was 21 years old and was a student at Harvard in the class

minutes before he was killed. His ma-chine was seen falling "en vrille," which is to say corkscrewing, and one occupant.

Monday is likely to be regarded as a codoo by the Americans, Sergeant J. McConnell was killed March 19, a

Monday: Edmond Genet on April 16.

\$600,000 LOSS BY GRAIN FIRE.

Elevator at Erie, Pa., With 200,000

Bushels Destroyed.

ERIE, Pa., April 24.-More than 200,

probably Dressy, was seen falling out

last Monday, and Hoskier yesterday.

drille suffered a serious loss to-day when

It is considered most probable

Says Haig's Forces Were Repulsed, but London Asserts Objectives Were Gained.

"England's might has suffered a heavy frustrated by militiamen as the radicals sanguinary defeat through the foresight marched down the Nevsky Prospect on their way to the embassy. of German headquarters and the tenacious desire of our brave troops for vic-

first was made during the morning, the second in the afternoon with still the service of the fatheriand and destronger forces. The artillery broke it voted his energy to provisioning the part the British fire.

The enemy constanting and the germans fell back in discorder under the British fire.

The enemy constanting and the germans fell back in discorder under the British fire. The enemy constantly repeated his cesses of the recent battles. The German nsuccessful counter attacks with great soldier at the front knows that every man and woman at home is doing his or despat her duty and is working unceasingly to support him out there in the turnoil of France

battle for life or death, for existence or "Army Group of Crown Prince Rup-recht—On the Arras battlefield British

afterward British attacking troops, often preceded by their tanks, broke forward on a front of thirty kilometers to the attack behind this wall of fire.

"The leading machine," says the statement, "attacked, dropping sixteen bombs, in many places forced them to withdraw with heavy losses. At other points the hit. The remaining four destroyers scattered and were attacked by the two re-

terness. Wherever the enemy gained around our infantry, brave unto death and eager for attack, drove him back again by strong counter attacks.

The western suburbs of Lens, Avion, Oppy, Gavrelle, Roeux and Guemappe were the hottest places in the fierce disabled craft. A hostlie scaplane attruggle. Their names will be asso-Oppy, Gavrelle, Roeux and Guemappe were the hottest places in the flerce struggle. Their names will be assostruggle. Their names will be asso-tacked our machines, but was easily ciated with the deeds of heroism by our driven off. At 5:15 P. M. the four deregiments from almost every German stroyers were reported by a reconnais-"After the breakdown of the first at-tack a further attack of particular in-tack a further attack of particular inteneity and with new masses followed toward evening. This assault was on both sides of the river, across the field HOSKIER, AMERICAN, to has now semi-official status, be- both sides of the river, across the field wes that the whole German strategic of death before our lines. The strength reserve is employed on the western front of this attack also broke before the bero

"The German army is only to under the destructive effect of our ar tillery. Only on the Cambrai-Arras road did the enemy gain a few hundred yards of ground. The ruins of Guemappe remained in his hands. "The enemy's attempt to break through near Arras has failed with tremendous losses, as was the case on the Aisne and

n the Champagne." DENIED BY BRITISH.

German Statement Amailed as Deliberate Misrepresentation.

ment issued to-night says:

"The German official statement received by wireless to-day affords a remarkable instance of the methods the markable instance of the methods the enemy is now adopting to explain away Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Hoskier. Mr. and Mrs LONDON, April 24.- A War Office state- of 1918 until a year ago, when he los These methods consist in at- American ambulance and Mrs. Hoskier

ributing to us designs we have never entertained, then proving that they have falled completely.

"Neither on the 5th of April nor the 23d did we attempt to break through the German lines in the sense conveyed in the German communiqué. Our objective in each case was limited. On both orea. each case was limited. On both occa-ons we gained the objectives assigned the attacking troops.

The German message states that the estern suburbs of Lens, Avion, Oppy, minutes before he was killed. His man each case was limited. On both occato the attacking troops.

western suburbs of Lens, Avion, Oppy Gavrelle, Roeux and Guemappe were the hottest places in the flerce struggle." This is obviously intended to give the impression that all these places were included in our objectives. As a matter of fact we made no attacks at the first three mentioned places, which are at a considerable distance from our lines. The attack did not take place on a thirty kilometer front, but a front of fourteen kilometers. On this front we were suc-cessful in securing Gavrelle and Gue-mappe and in establishing ourselves on western outskirts of Roeux. Thes

C. E. Convention Postponed.

Boston, April 24.—Postponement of tation Company, owned by the international Christian Endeavor Lakes Transit Corporation, were deconvention, which was to have been held stroyed by fire here to-night with a loss convention, but 4 to 9, was announced estimated at \$500,000. in New York July 4 to 9, was announced by the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor to-night. "Patriotic the Entente Allies. Officials of the commands of young people who have been intrusted to their care" prompted the action of the trustees, it was stated. The postponement is for one year, if the war shall then be over.

Lost in Great Fight 15,000 Feet Up.

Made 45 Miles Within Enemy's Lines.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated reflected in the air, and the British Royal Flying Corps yesterday estabished a new record by bringing down nose dives, completely out of control.

The fights took place 15,000 feet in the air, from which distance it is barely possible to see the ground, and wholly confidential so that the markets will no impossible to see an adversary crash unless the pilot deliberately follows down. Such a course is not feasible where the fighting has taken on the character of a general melee, as is nowadays often the section of merchant vessels. Or state usage for such a visit as that of general melee, as is nowadays often the

It was the finest day for war flying that the young khaki pilots ever had, and to-day they have been at it again since uation. sunrise, but the full reports of their ex-ploits are not yet in. It is known, how-ever, that one intrepld young flier, fail-where it is most needed. Troops Prevent Demonstration ing to find a single German observation balloon aloft sought out one in its hangar on the ground, dived at it and set the big gas bag ablaze from stem to

the big gas bag ablaze from stem to tern.

Bombing Raids Carried Out.

Since Sunday the British airmen have ear revelling in weather they have long exired. Not a cloud was in the sky to-partment maintains with the land grant colleges and farmers' organizations are believed which which and grant colleges and farmers' organizations. fore the American Embassy to-day was desired. Not a cloud was in the sky today behind which a German could find shelter. Deprived of that means of "digging themselves in" the German The demonstration was headed by Nikolai Lenine, the radical Socialist leader, who recently arrived here through Germany from Switzerland with a safe conduct from the German authoring raids were carried out forty-five were everywhere along the battle front and far behind the German lines. Bombing raids were carried out forty-five miles back, the machines deliberately flying over grand out forty-five miles back, the machines deliberately flying over ground where battles were he

lea of an anarchist named Mooney, who was under sentence in San Francisco. A guard was sent by the suthorities to to the front were attacked and transport protect the embassy. columns on the roads were bombed and stances the British came low over the fighting lines and poured machine gun lire into the German ranks. In doing this the machines have deliberately crossed the fire of their own as well as despatch probably is Thomas J. Mooney. who is under sentence of death for con the enemy's guns.

One German Destroyer Disabled by

British Pursuers.

London, April 24.—A British Admiralty statement reports an attack by three British navat machines on five enderny destroyers, which were seen Monday morning steaming between Blanken.

Has ammunition was gone, descended, and for shorter periods. The Department will be able to reach the farmers though the bad shot down his third machine from the land shot down his third machine for the United States are means of communication the State representative, who in turn will use the county agent.

Country wide Appeal.

n a most marvellous manner without on the other. They rolled, looped, twisted, deliberately stalled their engines and, standing the machines on their tail, slid backward through the air, ost wonderful air duel the war has yet

Both Pilots Exhausted.

The British pilot reported to-day that several times he felt sure he would get his adversary between his sights kept busy avoiding the German, and once he had to dive almost perpendicu-iarly. The combat did not break off un-til both pilots had fairly exhausted themselves and their petrol.

Strangely enough, later in the day another British pilot encountered the same German machine. The Britisher was winging his way home after a hard day's work, but he tockeyed with the German for nearly a quarter of an hour men about the country as they are efore flying on.

In strange contrast to this was the exThe first efforts of the Department

perience of one British pilot, who some-what peevishly complained last night that "I only got a rabbit." He explained this by saying that while his opponent had a good machine he was a clumsy fellow and couldn't fight at all, and was

Still another pilot mounted a fast new nachine and deliberately allowed a Ger-nan to get on his trail. Then he sud-enly looped behind his adversary and caught him just within the sights, the burst of fire killing the German in-stantly. The machine swerved and the dead man pitched out 10,000 feet from

ROOT CONFERS WITH WILSON. Reported Ready to Head Commis-

sion to Russia. WASHINGTON, April 24.—Elihu Root mately 700,000. In every village in the told friends to-night that the chairmanship of the projected Russian commission had not been offered to him, that all he knew about it was what he had seen in the newspapers. Mr. Root talked third class will be drawn."

with the President to-night, but from
To relieve the apprehension of the
what he said it was evidently not about to make up the commission would not he made public until they had been formally requested to serve and had accepted. It is 'nown that the non whom the President has in mind are distinguished in their particular res, and together will make up a com-ission which will indicate to the Rusinterest in their welfare held by the American Government.

Among those besides Mr. Root whose

France Not to Cede Islands. Paris, April 24—A semi-official note issued to-day denies a report of German origin that France intends to cede the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to Newfoundland.

names have been mentioned are Oscar Straus, Edward N. Burley and Henry

Only Two English Machines Department of Agriculture Begins Nationwide Recruiting Campaign.

TEUTON TRAINS RAIDED CABINET DISCUSSES FOOD

Bombing Expeditions Are Situation of Some of Allies Critical and Problem Becomes Uppermost.

WASHINGTON, April 24 .- Food condi-WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Entente Allies Fave been reported to the tions in several of the nations of the April 24.—The intensely bitter ground American Government as critical, and as fighting of the last two days has been a result President Wilson and his ad- FOOD IS BIG QUESTION visers at to-day's Cabinet meeting con centrated their attention upon what is forty German machines. Fifteen of of the United States and provide addibeing done to increase the food supply Expert in Charge for Allies these were actually seen to crash, while tional ships to carry produce to Europe twenty-five collapsed or fell in spinning Several of the European beliggerents and neutrals have asked for the assist ance of the American Government in ob-taining supplies other than food, but the details of these requests are being kep

Secretary Wilson reported that plan

general melee, as is nowadays

case. A remarkable part of yesterday's
performance is that only two British
tion is to be thrown behind the recommendations of Secretary Houston to machinery for controlling the food sit-uation. The Administration desires to be in a position to direct the flow of surplus food to the friendly nations

Plans for an army of 2,000,000 extra

have cuphasized the fact that no con-clusions could be reached until the opinion of France had been given by Minister of Justice Viviani. Marshai throughout the nation will be relied upon to furnish the men the farmers Minister of Justice Viviani. Marshai must have to help them cultivate and harvest their crops.

W. J. Spillman, chief of the office of morrow. tually to guarantee to the farmer he will have adequate help at the time he needs it. Here in brief is the plan: The Department of Agriculture will designate an agent to take charge farm labor in each State. He already have done, work in miral de Chair. gage in farm work during the season and for shorter periods. The Depart-ment will be able to reach the farmers in every part of the United States, using as means of communication the

The greatest fight yesterday, oddly enough, was a drawn battle. One of the British pilots met a brilliant German filer and for a full hour they manogured are free and have had any experience in and other recieral states urging all who from any word which inight be con-are free and have had any experience in struct as an attempt to advise the United are free and have had any experience in farming to register with the agent of the county in which they reside ervices of those who register will be ited near their homes if possible.

An effort will be made to obtain legiswhether it should be adoptd here. lation to permit railroads to transport the men at greatly reduced rates, per-haps to carry them free in some in-stances, as the New York Central and

partment of Agriculture officials believe there is a reserve on hand which will take care of the shortage. The shortage has been felt severely, they say, because there has been no effective cooperation of the farmers with the Department of Agriculture. Help has been fairly plen-tiful in some localities, while in others, notably in the vicinity of large manufacturing establishments and tion plants, it has been almost impossible to get men or boys to work on the farm. It is the plan of the Department to shift

will be to supply the labor shortage in the East and in the North Central States. In the East the munition plants have taken thousands of men from the farms by the lure of higher wages and shorier hours. In the North Central States the ordinary manufacturing concerns as well as the munition works have drawn men from the country into the city.

Spillman Is Hopeful. "We believe we will be able to get the

2,000,000 farm laborers right from ranks of those who have had some perience in this sort of work," said Mr. "We will draw them classes. One class is used to farm work, who are below the

"A second class is made up of retired farming. The small merchant and his problem, clerks and assistants, most of them have. One so

the Russian mission. If asked to go to Farmers further suggestions that the Russia it is believed he will accept.

It was made known to-night that the staple food articles, as has been done in the direction of one head. Thus British as to suggest that the present suggestions that the staple food articles, as has been done in the direction of one head. Thus British as to suggest that the tax on whiskey he raised to \$5.41 a gallon, the present the Senate Committee on Agriculture to Italy. Italian ships carry Argentine Linguish rate. The whiskey tax, actionally.

Prof. R. A. Pearson of the Iowa State

Scenes without parallel in American tain to be more than \$2 a gallon, which Prof. R. A. Pearson of the Iowa State | Scenes without real to-day.

GERMAN RADIO FOR ARGENTINA preme

Formal Concession for Wireless Station to Be Asked.

Burnos Atries. April 24.—A German in contact with American officialiom in contact with American officialion in circumstances of the most pleasing nature.

Miss Jeanette Rankin was the only stored with American officialiom in circumstances of the most pleasing nature.

Bernhard's Condition Under present this source will be increased more than \$10,000,000.

Bernhard's Condition Thebanged.

Bernhard's Condition Increased more than \$100,000,000.

Bernhard's Condition Increased more than \$100,000,000.

Bernhard's Condition Increased with American of ture.

Stored of the most pleasing nature with Ameri

BRITISH DROP 40 FARMERS CALL FRENCH MISSION ARRIVES; 2,000,000 MEN JOFFRE ASKS U.S. TROOPS; COUNCIL TO OPEN AT ONCE

Balfour Finishes Plans for BALFOUR SLIPS Beginning of Joint Sessions.

MAY HASTEN RETURN

British Leader to Depart Before His Colleagues. Washington Hears.

Outlines Present Cooperative Methods.

WASHINGTON, April 24 -To-morrow will find the spokesmen for the United folled The social amenities prescribed by state usage for such a visit as that of Mr. Balfour and his associates were climaxed to-night by Secretary of State Lansing's reception among the pain trees of the Fan-American Building. He looked about him, drew a deep breath, took hold of his cane and trees of the Fan-American Building. He looked about him, drew a deep breath, took hold of his cane and streed way. He apparently intended to walk the few blocks between intensive, for the time of the visitors is limited, and it is even reported that Mr. Balfour may return to London ahead of the others after performing his duty in consulting with the Presidential yacht May-flower.

The mission, of which Rene Viviani, Vice-Premier and Minister of Justice, is the official head and Marshal Joffre was to have luncheon. It chanced that the secret service men who stand all day his duty in consulting with the Presidential yacht May-flower.

The mission, of which Rene Viviani, Vice-Premier and Minister of Justice, is the official head and Marshal Joffre a member, brings no written instructions from the French Government, the other way as the tall, frock coated dent on matters of general policy.

The British mission and its staff cleared its own decks for action at a meeting in the British Embassy. Mr. Balfour, presiding told his colleagues of definite plans which had been made for interchange of information among them and the American and French reperesentatives. He is understood to

Many Conferences Held. This instructive session was followed by activity all along the line. Secretary McAdoo had an hour's talk with Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of Eng-land, regarding the distribution of the \$3,500,000,000 credit which Congress has voted the Allies. President Wilson late in the afternoon crossed from the White House to the State. War and Navy Building and spent ten minutes with Secretary of War Baker, who had pre-viously conferred with Gen. Bridges, head of the military section of the British mission. Admiral Benson saw Ad-This evening the series

munitions, food supplies and other matters which require technical discussion base.

C'Donnell wasn't sure of the propriety the United States. Detailed formation on this subsection. to newspaper men to-day he refrained from any word which might be con-States as to policy. scription as having been the only solu-

Officers May Go Abroad.

of modern warfare. They would not so with the primary object of helping the Allies, it is said, but to visualize in the field the lessons which the representatives of the Allies have brought to Washington and to return to this country to sive the fruits of their survey to the Allantic at so perillous a time at his sive the fruits of their survey to the American army.

Alan Anderson of the British commisservice man said.

sion, who has charge of the purchasing of all the wheat and maize for Great Britain, France and Italy, outlined today the views which he undoubtedly w present to officials of the United States Government. He avoided any susgestion of attempting to dictate how this counand transportation problem, but he had no doubt that a mutually beneficial working agreement would be reached.

"We all sink or swim together," said Mr. Anderson in describing how Great Britain, France and Italy had agreed to pool their interests in food imports. The ship bearing the mission dropped anchor of Fortress pool their interests in food imports. The ship bearing the mission dropped anchor of Fortress. should belo in the important food pool their interests in food imports. The feeding of these countries now comes under the jurisdiction of a single com-mittee, the wheat executive, and this

mittee, the wheat executive, and this committee is directed by one man, Mr. from the Anderson. Economized in Transport.

ships to meet all the British needs com-fortably. But at the same time reports or more, and that the Government needs were received showing that difficulties the revenue from liquor taxes for the of transportation and the increasing war chest shortage of ship tonnage were raising have with the food problem in France and Italy. It was decided therefore to half the problem of the whole food or whister and beer to the highest pos-

general problem was to economize trans- gallon on whiskey and \$1.50 a barrel of port facilities. All the transport facily beer are certain to tiles of Great Britain, France and Italy the full committee

ers of his Cabinet, Justices of the Su- 000, and it would not be surprising, it

BY BODYGUARD

Starts Walk Alone, but the Secret Service Men Soon Catch Him.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-President Wilson in an intimate talk at the National Press Club here once bemoaned the fate of conspicuous public person ages which compels them to be hedged about by barriers which they would like to break. . Secretary Balfour on his visit here is no exception to this rule. Apparently he chafes under the restrictions which encompass him, although realizing their necessity. Every little while he tries to make a break for liberty and is

This morning, for example, he was ob served by a lone newspaper man stealing the other way as the tall, frock coated figure moved down the sidewalk. Even O'Donnell was invisible.

Desputch Boxes Opened.

Mr. Balfour turned down the street had walked about two blocks, and was enjoying his experience to the full when the Scotland Yard man bobbed up, trotting along to catch up, followed by the secret service guards. From the door-way of the Long residence a majordomo beckened frantically to the chauffeur of deputation, who will arrive here to- the Balfour motor car across the street and pointed to the disappearing states-man. The car rushed away, picked up Mr. Balfour, and so ended his moment of

Mr. Balfour joined the other members of the British mission in a conference to-day at the Long residence. Their despatch boxes were opened and the data which they brought here to en-lighten American Government represeniatives on many phases of the war were assembled so as to be available for Later Secretary of the spending most of his time with Lord

As members of the British party passed in and out many photographs passed in and out many photographs were taken by the snapshot light artil-lery. One of those who was persuaded received the Victoria Cross for tackling ports for both army and may alone in combat over the trench lines and for the provisioning of ten German aeroplanes, bringing five of Population.

Posters will be put up in post offices. In an interview which den. Bridges gave advised it was the customary thing for all dignitaries he sided majestically into the conferences to be held in Washing-

Makes Social Rounds.

After the luncheon with Henry White, the White House and from there went to the home of Secretary of State Lau-sing for 5 o'clock rea with Mrs. Lausing ffre He returned to the Lausing residence an later for dinner and at 10 o'clock went the men at greatly reduced later. It is considered likely that Gen. Johns to carry them free in some instances, as the New York Central and Lackawanna railroads have offered to do Lackawanna railroads have offered to do in intrastate transportation.

It is considered likely that Gen. Johns the later for dinner and at 10 o'clock went to the Pan-American Building for the Meanwhile the impression grows that reception given by the Secretary of Meanwhile the impression grows that reception given by the Secretary of the Senate Meanwhile the impression grows that reception given by the Secretary of American army officers may be sent to State, where members of the Senate France soon to gain first hand knowledge and House and virtually all of the im-

all over when he heard that," a secret

DRY CHANCES WANE

confident belief that there will be no nationwide probibition legislation at this session of Congress. Even many of the most optimistic probibition champions now are hoping for no more than a law forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers

In canvassing the general food situa- eral prohibition legislation has been on Mr. Anderson found that Great based on the arguments that a constitu Britain had enough wheat and enough tional amendment could not be adopted ships to meet all the British needs com- and put into effect in less than a year

inhabitants have had some experience at make common cause of the whole food on whiskey and beer to the highest posone salient feature of the policy folcome from the farm. From these the lowed by Mr. Anderson in meeting the advances in the present tax of \$1.10 a

Agricultural College, who is now acting as assistant to Secretary Houston, and br. L. H. D. Weld of Yale both approved the plan

Seenes without parallel if American Line is was suggested to the committee by Secretary Balfour to-retary McAdoo in a recent communication. The Income from distilled spirits proved the plan

Attended by the President, members, and the suppression of the committee by Secretary Balfour to-retary McAdoo in a recent communication. The Income from distilled spirits proved the plan preme Court, prominent officers of the army and navy and virtually every member of Congress, it brought Mr. Halfour and the British Commissioners in contact with American officialdom in circumstances of the most pleasing nature.

Marshal Will Urge That Fighting Force Be Sent to Europe.

SEES MORAL EFFECT

\$100,000,000 Monthly to Be Spent in This Country Also Wanted.

HAS UNLIMITED POWERS

No Instructions Given to Commissioners by Government of France.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 24,-France's war commissioners to the United States reached Hampton Roads to-day and to-night they are bound up

with the United States on all subjects.

military, naval and financial. of an American expeditionary force to France. Marshal Joffre and other military members will indicate to the American officials with whom they are to confer several important military reasons which they consider rende: the sending of such a force advisable The most important of these reasons is found in the moral effect to be had from the presence of American troops and the American flag on the battle

fields of France.

Naval Force Also Wanted. The French idea of an American exauxiliary servictes, such railway staffs, railway material, buse re pair shops, telegraph automobile transport

Viviant Speaks for Urance. M. Vivlant as official head of the M. Viviant as official flead of the commission during of stay here gave the following statement to a staff correspondent of the Associated Press, who accompanied the mission from

Every American will understand that in deference to the illustrious President of the United States, whom I am going to see very soon, I re-serve first word for him. I will have occasion to see you again and tell the American nation through you in a more complete manner the emotionwith which the representatives of France greet in the name of their country the first democracy of the world, with which France shares the same ideals first glimpse of the shores of Amer

ica at daylight this morning. American naval officials aboard a flottlia of de-stroyers met the former French pas-AS TAX IS PLANNED school has which brought the visitors over and the convex at 11 o'clock last night about one hundred miles at sea.

Federal Levy of \$5.41 a Gal-

Admiral Mayo Calls.

Gen. Vignal, the military attache, and ommander de Blanpre, naval attache of the French Embassy at Washington ; Ste. assigned as Marshal Joffre's aid. aboard soon after with despatches and to greet the visitors. Admiral Mayo. commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet.

called later.
All of the Commissioners returned Admiral Mayo's call later in the morn ing. Then they lunched on heard their own vessel, finishing just in time to re-pive Ambassador Jusserand, Major-Two Ambassador Jusserand, Major-Gen, Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army; Assistant Secretary of State Long, As-sistant Secretary of the Navy Frankin Hoosevelt and several other officials who An arrived from Washington on heard the Mayflower. Two hours later M. Viviani, Murshal Joffre, Admiral Chocheprat, the mayal representative; the Marquis de levelaque, counsellor, and Joseph Simon of the Ministry of Finance went on board the American vessel with Ambassador Jusserand and the American officials and remained there until their departure

or Washington. IN CAPITAL TO-DAY.

Welcome Will Be Extended to French Mission by Lansing.

Washington, April 24.-Washington expecting its supreme thrill to mor-Marshal of France, will be here. The hero of the Marne, now president of the Superior War Council, arrived at an American port to-day with former Premier Viviani, now a member of the Bibot Cabinet; Vice-Admiral Cocheprat, the Marquis Pierre de Chambrun— these four constituting the French war mission to the United States—and eight